#### MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Southeast	CALEN	ERTIFICATION DAR YEAR 2013 Water	Assoc.		
	Southeast Noxapater Water HSSOC. Public Water Supply Name				
M50800009					
List PWS I	D #s for all Commun	ity Water Systems	included in this CCR		

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)

Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)

On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below) Other
Date(s) customers were informed: 6 125/14, //
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used
Date Mailed/Distributed: / / /
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy)  As a URL (Provide URL  As an attachment  As text within the body of the email message
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: Winston County Journal
Date Published: 6 / 25 / 2014
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)  Date Posted: 6 125 12014  CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

May be emailed to: Melanie. Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

### CORRECTED COPY

## 2014 Drinking Water Quality Report

### Is my water safe?

We are pleased to report that your water has passed all testing required by the EPA and MDH.

### Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

#### Where does my water come from?

Southeast Noxapater Water Association pumps water from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer using two deep wells.

### Source water assessment and its availability

The SWA is available for viewing by appointment.

### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

#### How can I get involved?

If you have questions or concerns and wish to be included on the Board meeting agenda, Please Call Gene Persons at 662/803-6622.

#### **CCR Delivery**

This CCR will be published in the Winston County Journal; it will not be mailed or direct delivered.

#### Additional Information for Lead

### **CORRECTED COPY**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Southeast Noxapater Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

## **Water Quality Data Table**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

	MCLG	MCL,								
	or	TT, or	Your	Ra	nge	Sample				
<u>Contaminants</u>	<b>MRDLG</b>	MRDL	Water	Low	<u>High</u>	<u>Date</u>	Vic	<u>olation</u>	l .	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disin	nfectant B	y-Produ	icts							
(There is convincing e	evidence th	at additi	on of a di	sinfect	ant is r	necessary	for c	ontrol o	f m	icrobial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	2.2	0.05	2.6	2013		No		ater additive used to control crobes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	8	NA		2013				-product of drinking water orination
Inorganic Contamin	ants									
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.034	NA		2013		No	Erc	osion of natural deposits
			Your	Sam	ple	# Sample	es	Exceed	ds	
<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	<u>AL</u>	Water	Dat	te E	xceeding	<u>AL</u>	<u>AL</u>		Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants										
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	201	1	0		No		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition

## **CORRECTED COPY**

ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitio	ns
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

### For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Gene Persons

Address: P. O. Box 301

Noxapater, MS 39346 Phone: 662/803-6622

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Disinfectants & Disi	200 Comment of the Party of the	- C. M. C	a very setting to a set the						
(There is convincing	evidence th	at additi	on of a di	sinfect	ant is i	iecessary i	for co	ontrol o	f microbial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	2.2	0.05	2.6	2013		Vo.	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contamin	ants						i initi		
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.034	NA		2013	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits
<u>Contaminants</u>	MCLG	<u>AL</u>	Your Water	Sam <u>Dat</u>	40 Griss	# Sample		Exceed <u>AL</u>	is <u>Typical Source</u>
Inorganic Contamin	ants							<b>137</b> H.	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	201	1	0		No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions			
Term	Definition		
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)		
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)		

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Do I need to take special precuminor?

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Where does my public course from?

Where does my public course from?

Where does my public course from?

Source, well-recommend and the applicability.

The SWA is available from year to pupilished the third of the public course of

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Chlorine (as C12) (ppm)	4   14   22	001 26 2013	No Water additive used to a microbes	ontrol
lane paule Containte Berhan (ppm)			No 💉 Emsion of natural depo	11 % 10 %
Cantaniani	MCLG AL WAR	Saugh Data Saugh	H. Kreeck AL AL Typical Journ	
end - action level at		2011	Corrosion of housels No. plumbing systems: B	
consumer rabs (bbp)	Acres ( par e parente dell' lim	all market and the second and	of natural deposits -	

Cold Description (Cold ) and Address	
TEXT SECTION SEPTE	Definition
See 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms par liter (ug/L)
NA	NA not applicable.
AND S	ND: Not detected we have been been as
NK TH	MR: Monitoring not required that recommended.

THE NEW YORK TO SEE STATE OF	The Montoring and required but recommended to the con-
Secretary Comments (Comments)	aki inikaki jak watan jaki wan kata kata ini
Strate Control	Definition
Paragraph 2	MCLG-Maximum Contaminant   evel Goal (The level of a contaminant is drinking water below which pare is not known or appeared risk to handle below to a margin of nater.
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Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Examplicas; State of IPA permissing not to meet an MCI **  Or a treatment technique under certain constitions**
MRDLO 1803 A S	MRDI O: Maximum residual dismination level post. The level of a draining water dissilation below which there is no known or expected that to health MRDI Cladonot reflect the benefits of the way of a distinctions to control microbial contaminant.
Tiller tille betrieb Gering mid MRDI, in before Bing i seles tiller tiller	MRDL Maximum residual distributions level The highest level of a distribution alloyed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a distribution to be seen to control of microbial addition of a distribution of a contaminants.
MNR	MNR Monitored Not Regulated
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## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

# THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF WINSTON

Before the undersigned authority of said county and state personally appeared –Joseph McCain - County of Winston, State of Mississippi, Winston County Journal, duly sworn, both depose and say that the publication of this notice hereto affixed has been made in said newspaper for <u>\</u> consecutive week(s), to-wit:

Vol. 121 No. 26 on the 25	day of June	, 2014
Vol, No, on the	, day of	, 2014
Vol, No, on the	, day of	, 2014
Vol, No, on the	, day of	, 2014
Vol, No, on the	, day of	, 2014
Sworn to and subscribed to this Me the undersigned Notary Public * NOTARY PUBLIC 10 No. 107792 My Commission Expires January 28, 2018		

Printer's fee \$3.00